

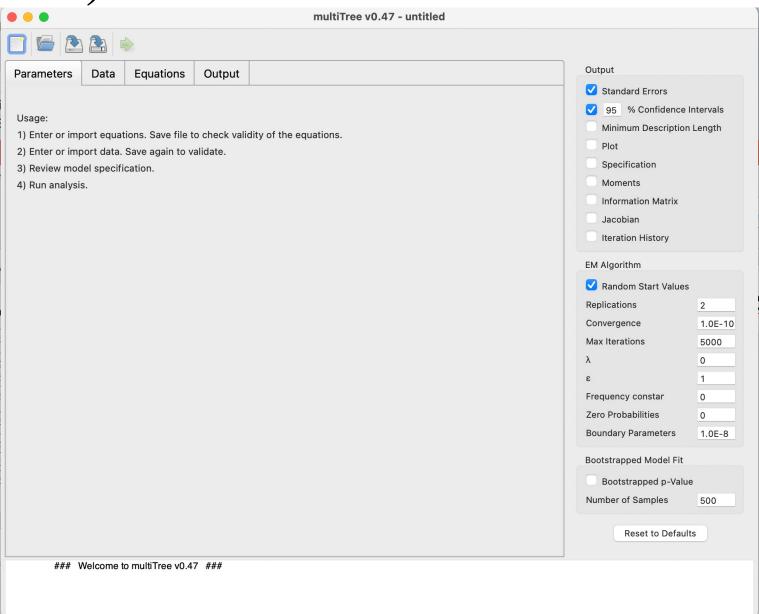
Multinomial Processing Tree (MPT) Modeling, Part 2: Application I

Edgar Erdfelder and Daniel W. Heck University of Mannheim & Phillips University Marburg

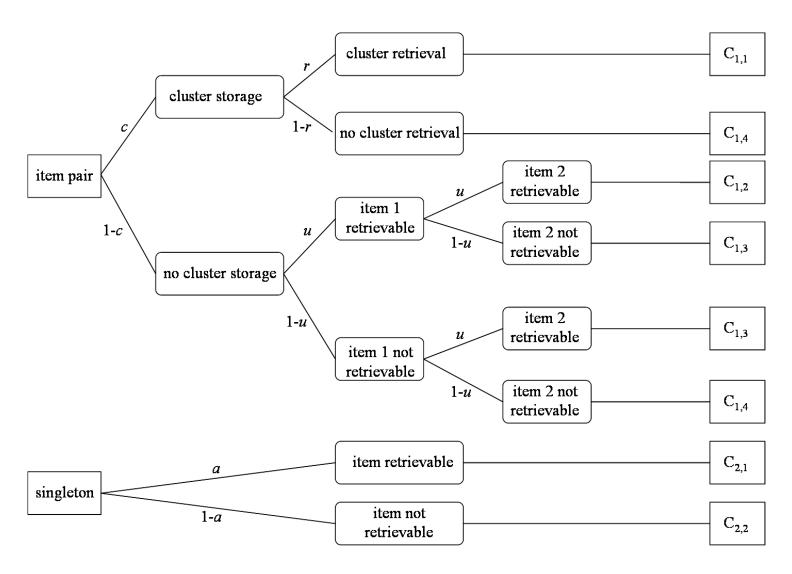
2) Application I

- 2.1) Introduction to multiTree
- 2.2) Practical exercises
- 2.3) Order constraints
- 2.4) Testing interactions

2.1) Introduction to multiTree

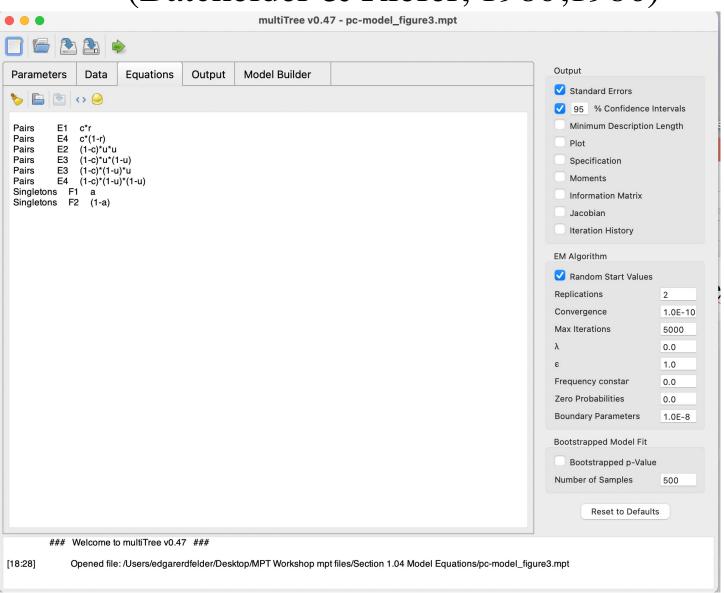


An example: The pair-clustering model

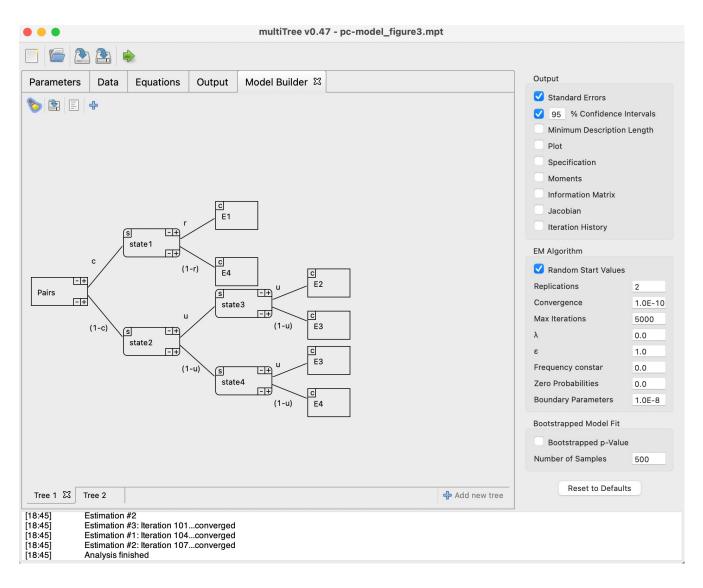


Pair-Clustering Model

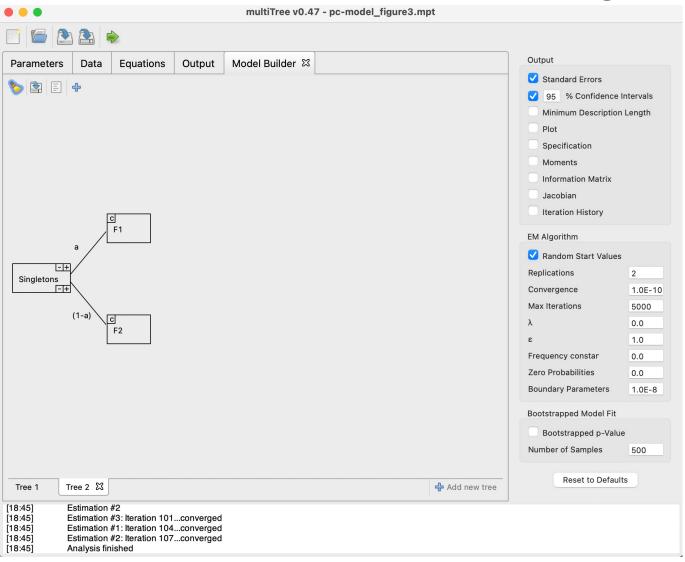
(Batchelder & Riefer, 1980,1986)



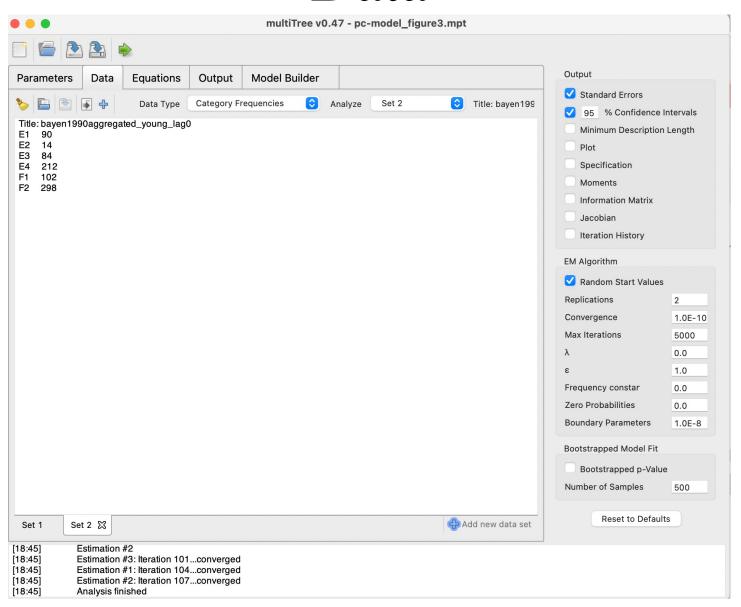
multiTree Model Builder: Pairs



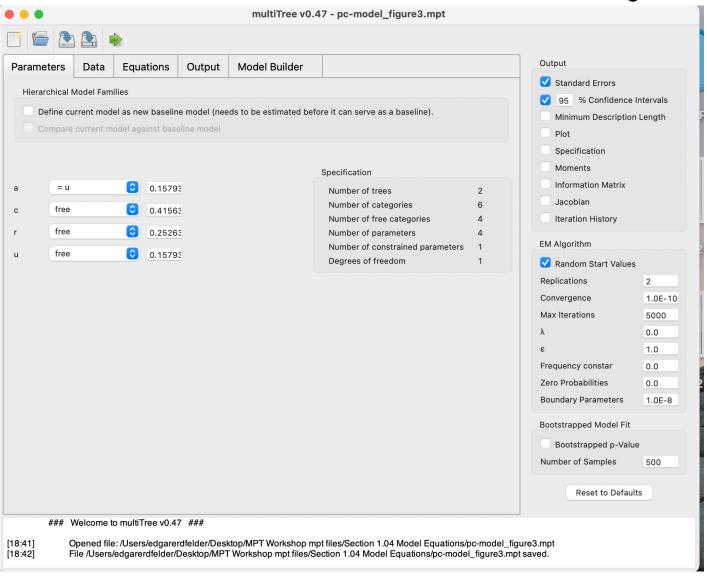
multiTree Model Builder: Singletons



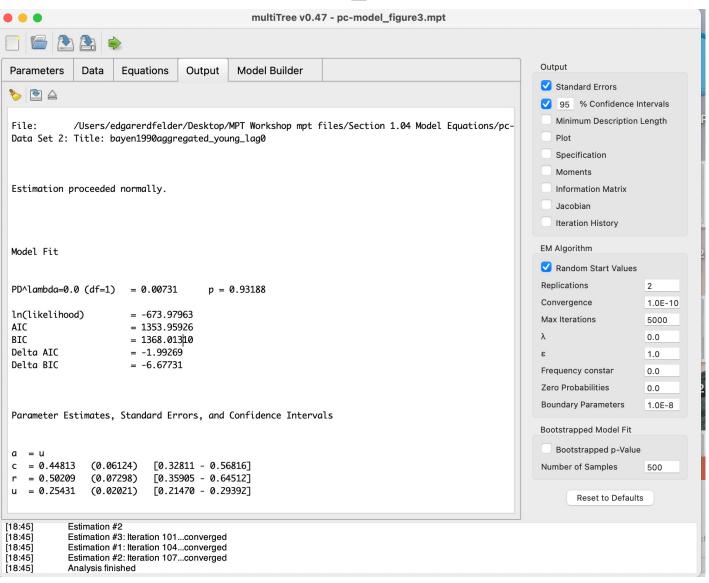
Data



Model definition and analysis



Output



2.2) Practical exercises

- Estimate the pair-clustering model for young and old partipants jointly (lag 0 word pairs only)
- Does c differ significantly between age groups?
- Does *r* differ significantly between age groups?

2.3 Order constraints

Simple idea:

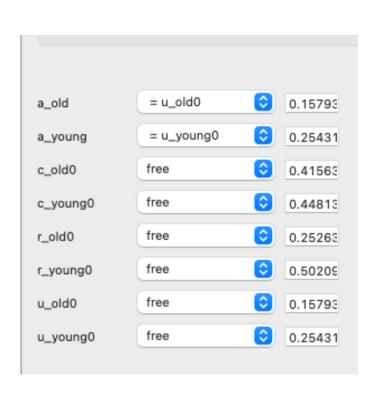
To impose the order constraint

$$c(old) \le c(young),$$

introduce a new MPT parameter s_c (called shrinkage parameter) and set

$$c(\text{old}) = s_c \cdot c(\text{young})$$

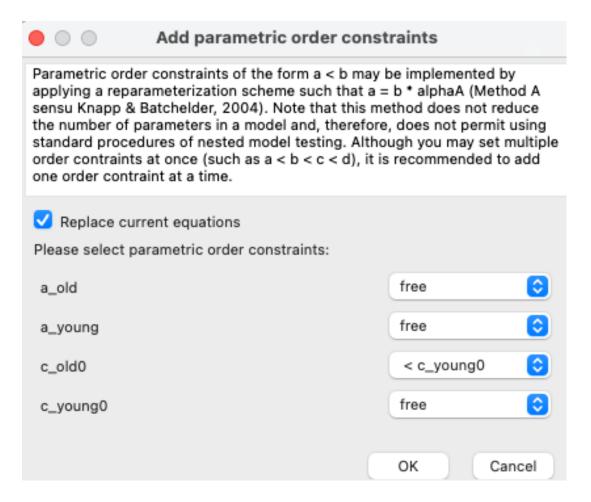
Model without order constraints



Model Fit

```
PD^lambda=0.0 (df=2)
                      = 0.15539
                                     p = 0.92525
ln(likelihood)
                      = -1176.19517
                      = 2364.39034
AIC
BTC
                      = 2396.65690
Delta ATC
                      = -3.84461
Delta BIC
                      = -14.60013
Parameter Estimates, Standard Errors, and Confidence Intervals
a_old
          = u_old0
a_young
          = u_young0
c_old0
          = 0.41563
                      (0.08733)
                                  [0.24446 - 0.58679]
c_young0
          = 0.44813
                      (0.06124)
                                  [0.32810 - 0.56816]
r_old0
                      (0.06107)
                                  [0.13294 - 0.37232]
          = 0.25263
                                  [0.35905 - 0.64513]
r_young0
          = 0.50209
                      (0.07298)
u_old0
                                  [0.12385 - 0.19200]
          = 0.15793
                      (0.01738)
          = 0.25431
                      (0.02021)
                                  [0.21470 - 0.29392]
u_young0
```

Imposing order constraint on c



Model with order constraint on c



```
Model Fit
PD^1ambda=0.0 (df=2) = 0.15539
                                    p = 0.92525
ln(likelihood)
                     = -1176.19517
AIC
                     = 2364.39034
BTC
                     = 2396.65690
Delta AIC
                     = -3.84461
Delta BIC
                     = -14.60013
Parameter Estimates, Standard Errors, and Confidence Intervals
a_old
          = u_old0
a_young
          = u_young0
c_young0
          = 0.44813
                     (0.06124)
                                 [0.32811 - 0.56816]
r_old0
          = 0.25263
                     (0.06107) [0.13294 - 0.37233]
                     (0.07298) [0.35905 - 0.64512]
r_young0
          = 0.50208
s_c_old0
          = 0.92745
                     (0.23247) [0.47183 - 1.38308]
u_old0
          = 0.15793
                     (0.01738) [0.12385 - 0.19200]
u_young0
          = 0.25431
                      (0.02021) [0.21470 - 0.29392]
```

2.4 Testing interactions

Simple and straightforward idea:

To test the H_0 that the relative age decline in cluster *storage* c and cluster *retrieval* r is the same (i.e., there is no interaction between memory process and age for lag 0 pairs), set

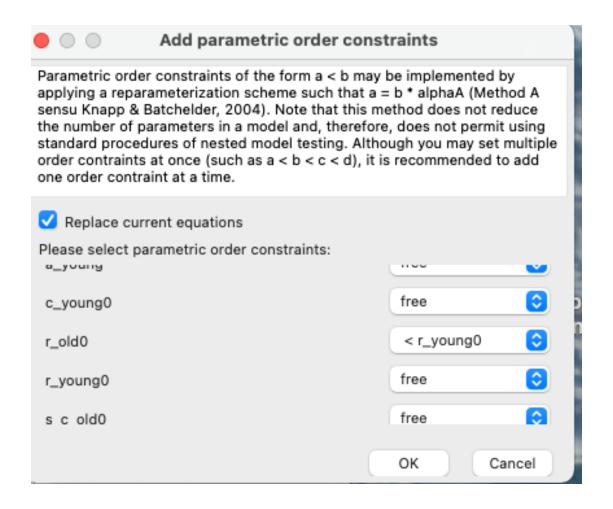
$$c(\text{old}) = s_c \cdot c(\text{young})$$

$$r(\text{old}) = s_r \cdot r(\text{young})$$

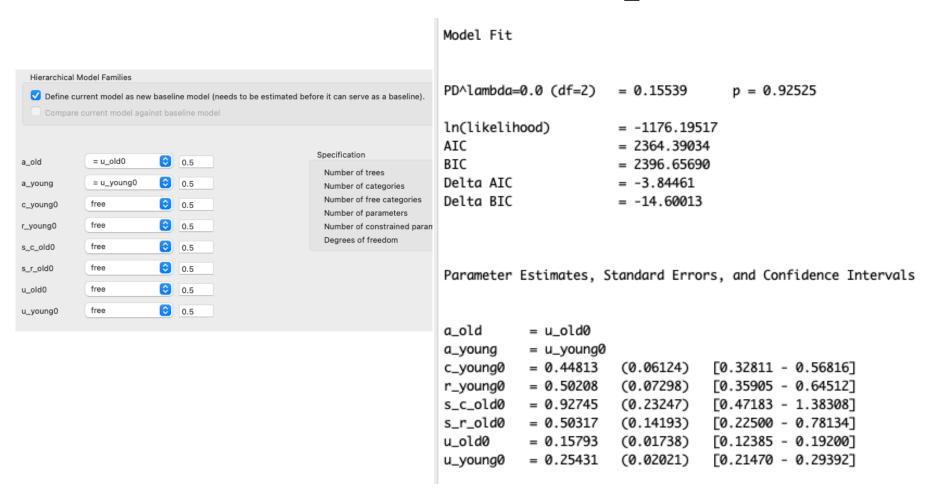
and test the equality constraint

$$H_0: s_c = s_r$$

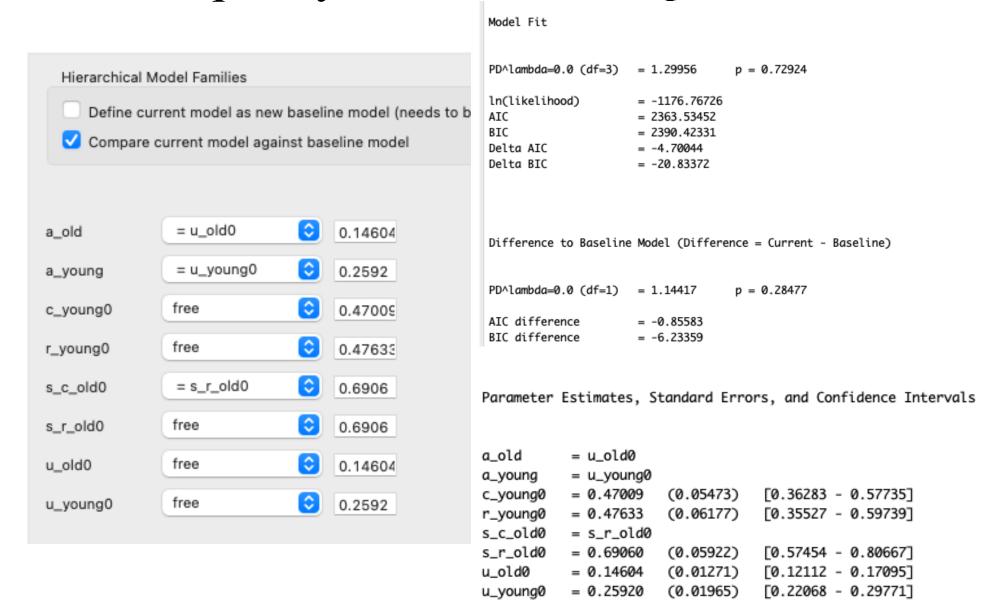
Additional order constraint on r



No constraint on s parameters



Equality constraint on s parameters



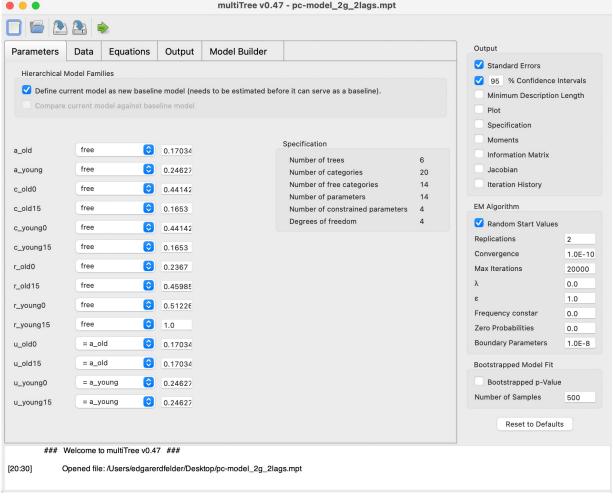
Conclusion

- There is no significant interaction effect between age (young vs. old) and memory process (cluster storage vs. retrieval) for lag 0 word pairs at least:
- $G^2(1) = 1.14, p = .28$
- This is better in line with the idea of a general cognitive age decline rather than a specific decline limited to retrieval.
- Note, however, that this insignificant outcome might be due to lack of statistical power.
- (We return to the power issue later.)

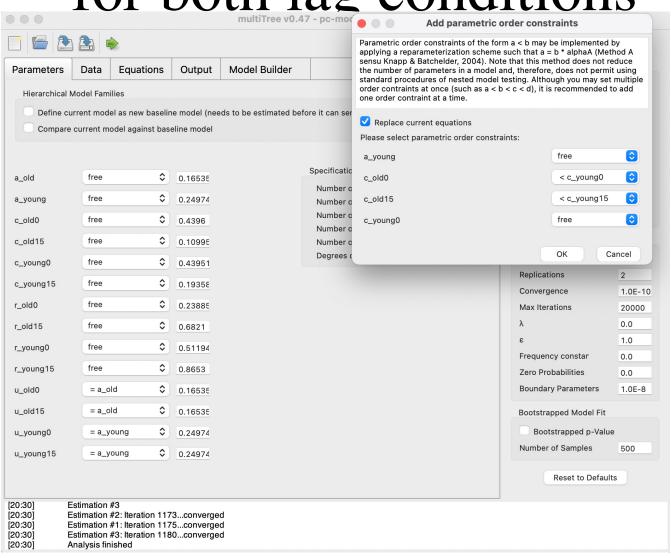
Further exercise

- The article by Schmidt, Erdfelder & Heck (2023) extends this analysis to lag 15 presentation conditions for word pairs (with similar results).
- The corresponding mpt files are also available in Part 2 of the workshop zip file.

Model including lag 0 and lag 15 pairs (without order constraints)



Imposing order constraints on c for both lag conditions



Model with order constraints on c_0 and c_{15}

